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EXAMINER

RICHER, AARON M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 8-17, 19-28, and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gryskiewicz (U.S. Patent 6,392,712) in view of McKenna (U.S. Patent 6,915,528) and further in view of Leyvi (U.S. Publication 2003/0067552).
4. As to claims 1, 8, 12, 19, 23, and 30, Gryskiewicz discloses a configurable real time video processor arranged to provide a single synchronized video stream having a single display video format to a display unit having an associated set of display attributes from a number of video streams of different video formats, comprising:
  - a number of ports each of which is configured to receive one of the video streams (fig. 1, elements 120, 130);
  - a number of adaptive image converter units each coupled an associated one of the ports for converting the corresponding video stream to a converted video stream

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having the single display video format (fig. 1; converter units from interlaced and progressive formats are combined to make single output stream of interlaced format);

Gryskiewicz further discloses a set-top box (col. 9, lines 36-45), which is often used for bi-directional communication to a network. Gryskiewicz does not disclose this specific use for a set-top box, however. McKenna, on the other hand, does disclose a user interface port arranged to receive user input commands and a network interface arranged bi-directionally connected to a network arranged to transceive packet based data to and from the network (col. 7, lines 35-63). The motivation for this is to allow communications back to a broadcast center (col. 7, lines 44-53). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Gryskiewicz to receive user input commands and connect to a network in order to communicate with a program source as taught by McKenna.

Neither Gryskiewicz nor McKenna expressly discloses basing conversion on a set of a display attributes. Leyvi, however, discloses a conversion process in which EDID is used to read attributes of a display (p. 3, paragraph 0025). The motivation for this is to easily determine whether a format is compatible with a display (p. 3, paragraph 0025). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Gryskiewicz in view of McKenna to read attributes of a display in order to determine format compatibility as taught by Leyvi.

5. As to claims 2, 13, and 24, Gryskiewicz discloses a format converter unit coupled to one of the ports arranged to convert a corresponding video stream to a progressive

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video stream, if needed (fig. 1; between elements 120 and 122, interlaced video is converted to progressive).

6. As to claims 3, 14, and 25, Gryskiewicz discloses a processor comprising:

an image compositor unit arranged to combine the converted data streams to form a composited data stream (fig. 1, element 156);

an image enhancer unit arranged to enhance the composited data stream to form an enhanced data stream (col. 8, lines 19-27; a “flicker” filter is used to enhance one of the streams, which in turn enhances the composited stream);

a display unit interface arranged process the enhanced data stream to form the display data (fig. 1, elements 158, 160);

and a memory unit bi-directionally coupled to each of the image converter units and the image compositor arranged to store selected portions of selected ones of the data streams from the image converter units and to provide the selected portions to the image compositor as needed (fig. 4, FIFO buffers are supplied as memory to store frames until the mixer is ready for them).

7. As to claims 4, 15, and 26, Gryskiewicz discloses a processor wherein the converter unit further comprises: a frame rate conversion unit arranged to synchronize each converted data stream to a display frame rate (col. 5, lines 63-67; col. 6, lines 1-42).

8. As to claims 5, 16, and 27, Gryskiewicz discloses a processor wherein the display frame rate is locked to a selected frame rate (col. 5, lines 63-67; col. 6, lines 1-42, in this case the frame rate is 30 Hz or 60 fields/second).

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9. As to claims 6, 17, and 28, Gryskiewicz discloses a processor wherein the locked frame rate corresponds to one of the incoming data streams (col. 1, lines 6-26; col. 2, lines 54-65; NTSC video, which is also 60 fields/second, is used as an input).

10. As to claims 9, 20, and 31, neither Gryskiewicz nor McKenna discloses a processor as an integrated circuit. Official notice has been taken of the fact that graphics processors on integrated circuits are well-known in the art (see MPEP 2144.03). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Gryskiewicz in view of McKenna to use an integrated circuit in order to make the graphics processor smaller and reduce production costs.

11. As to claims 10, 21, and 32, Leyvi discloses a processor wherein the display attributes are Extended Display Identification Data (EDID) (p. 3, paragraph 0025).

12. As to claims 11, 22, and 33, Gryskiewicz discloses a processor that comprises: an interlacer unit arranged to interlace a progressive scan image when the display unit is an interlaced type display unit (fig. 1, element 150). Although Gryskiewicz mentions displaying on a progressive display (col. 1, lines 39-52), the described embodiments of Gryskiewicz deal only with an interlaced display. Therefore, Gryskiewicz does not disclose a progressive scan bypass unit arranged to bypass the interlacer when the display unit is a progressive scan type display unit. McKenna also fails to disclose this limitation.

Leyvi, however, discloses a method in which EDID is read to determine whether to bypass a scan converter when a format matches a display (p. 3, paragraph 0025). Leyvi further discloses that progressive formats are used (p. 1, paragraph 0005). It is

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logical to then assume that if a signal in progressive format compatible with a display is passed to the invention of Leyvi, conversion will be bypassed. The motivation for this is the same as for any removal of any unnecessary graphics component: to save processing time and power. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Gryskiewicz in view of McKenna to bypass an unnecessary converter in order to save processing time and power as taught by Leyvi.

13. Claims 7, 18, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gryskiewicz in view of McKenna and Leyvi and further in view of Naegle (U.S. Publication 2004/0012577).

14. As to claims 7, 18, and 29, none of Gryskiewicz, McKenna, and Leyvi expressly discloses a processor wherein the display frame rate is a free running frame rate.

Naegle, however, does disclose a video processor with a free running frame rate. The motivation for this is to provide a larger set of pixel clock frequencies for various formats (p. 1, paragraph 0014). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Gryskiewicz in view of McKenna and Leyvi to use a free running frame rate in order to support more diverse formats as taught by Naegle.

### ***Conclusion***


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aaron M. Richer whose telephone number is (571) 272-7790. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 8:30AM-5:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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